What is claimed are:

1. A toner for electrostatic latent image development which contains at least toner particles and inorganic particles, wherein

the toner particles exhibit a shape factor SF-1 which satisfies the relationship about $115 \leq SF\text{-}1 \leq 150$ and a shape factor SF-2 which satisfies the relationship about $115 \leq SF\text{-}2 \leq 145$ and, at the same time, a quantity of inorganic particles which are not adhered to the toner particles and are in a floating state is set to a value which falls within a range from about 10 weight% to 25 weight% with respect to a total quantity of the inorganic particles.

2. The toner for electrostatic latent image development according to claim 1 wherein the inorganic particles are formed of grinding particles.

3. The toner for electrostatic latent image development according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the inorganic particles are formed of at least one selected from a group consisting of alumina, titanium oxide, magnesium oxide, zinc oxide, strontium titanate and barium titanate.

4. The toner for electrostatic latent image development according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein an adding quantity of the inorganic particles is set to a value which falls within a range from about 0.1 to 10 parts by weight with respect to 100 parts by weight of the toner particles.

5. The toner for electrostatic latent image development

according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein a quantity of the inorganic particles which are in a floating state without being adhered to the toner particles is measured by using a microwave induced plasma emission spectrophotometry method.

6. The toner for electrostatic latent image development according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the toner is formed of a magnetic monocomponent toner.

7. A method of magnetic monocomponent development which forms a predetermined toner image by forming an electrostatic latent image on a photoconductor and developing the electrostatic latent image with a magnetic monocomponent developing toner by using a developing sleeve, wherein

the method uses the magnetic monocomponent developing toner in which toner particles exhibit a shape factor SF-1 which satisfies the relationship about $115 \leq SF\text{-}1 \leq 150$ and a shape factor SF-2 which satisfies the relationship about $115 \leq SF\text{-}2 \leq 145$ and, at the same time, a quantity of inorganic particles which are not adhered to the toner particles and are in a floating state is set to a value which falls within a range from about 10 weight% to 25 weight% with respect to a total quantity of the inorganic particles.

8. The method of magnetic monocomponent development according to claim 7, wherein the surface roughness (Rz) of the developing sleeve is set to a value which falls within a range from about 3.0μm to 5.5μm.

9. The method of magnetic monocomponent development according to claim 7, wherein the photoconductor is an

amorphous-silicon photoconductor.